

# EUROPEAN NEWS.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

New York, March 1. The St. Louis reached her dock about 8 o'clock. She left Corvitz at 2 A. M. on the 16th, with thirty passengers. Among them is Soule.

The Paris correspondent of the London News says Soule considered the scheme for the purchase of Cuba completely knocked in the head.

Parliament re-assembled on the 16th. Lord John Russell was to leave England in a few days for Vienna. Mr. Hammond the under Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs accompanied him.

Dispatches from Rangoon to the 27th, report the weather fine with severe frost at night. The huts were being got up with much difficulty.

The first detachment of British troops from India had arrived.

Nothing important from the Crimea. London Markets dull. Consols for account 41 1/2.

Liverpool—Cotton unchanged, sales today of 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs without change, limited business.

India mail has arrived with telegraphic dispatches from Bombay to January 16, which says an insurrection broke out at Cabool; 12,000 Persians were besieging Bender Cabool, a numerous conflict had taken place but the besieged continued resistance.

The French Government offers to raise in France a legion of from 10 to 25,000 men for service. The English Government one half that number, to be ready in fifteen days. It is stated that the English government had disposed of the Hittman proposition.

Thirty thousand Ottoman troops were landed at Eupatoria. Others are on their march for Vienna and will embark as soon as they arrive.

The French Government advises from Vienna 6th, that General Omer Pasha left for Boinova to inspect the cavalry and magazines and on his return will embark for Eupatoria.

The Russian were partly encamped in the villages of Anna, Beliere, Simphersopol and Enourens.

General Ulrich, with goods, set off for Crimea on the 30th January.

The artillery in Sebastopol kept up an incessant fire during the night, and the allies replied during the day.

The Journal de St. Petersburg of Feb. 31, contains an address from the Czar to the House of the Dan Cossacks, expressing the confidence that they will fight courageously for the church, throne and country.

A London firm, in the provision trade, proposes giving the Times, to feed the army in the Crimea at the rate of 3s 6d per day, per man, giving three substantial meals per day, binding themselves to the contract by the heaviest penalties.

Indian mail brings dates from Hong Kong to December 19th.

Bombay 17th.—The Burmese envoy demanded restitution of Paga, which was peremptorily refused.

At Canton matters were still threatening. Trade quiet. Exchange, Canton, 4s 9d, Shanghai 6s 1/2.

The report of the special inspectors appointed to enquire into the facts in regard to the loss of the steamship City of Philadelphia, laid before Parliament, exculpate Capt. Leitch and officers from all blame and recommended the erection of a Light House at Cape Race.

The Viceroy of Egypt has abolished customs and duties except at Suez.

U. S. Stocks have advanced.

Lord John Russell has gone to Vienna as Plenipotentiary to attend the session of the Peace Congress.

Mapiér has joined the Western Allies.

High easterly winds still prevailed off the English coast, and government steamers were sent to assist wind-bound vessels.

Severe winter weather prevailed throughout Europe, causing much distress.

At Liverpool, owing to lack of employment, 15,000 men were out of work, 5,000 of them from the non-arrival of American shipping.

Substoptol, Feb. 1.—The Russian Grand Duke has made a reconnaissance of the allied front.

The allies were daily expecting an attack, and the pickets ordered to be on the alert.—Weather warm.

In a sortie on the 31st, 300 French were killed and wounded. In the obscurity one French regiment fired on another.

Feb. 2.—Many regiments were in readiness, last night, for immediate action. The cavalry were under arms all night.

The supplies furnished by the commissariat were sufficient in most respects.

Admiral Russel telegraphed that since the 31st the Russians recommenced night sorties, but were vigorously repulsed.

The Russians had received considerable reinforcements.

Thirteen hundred men, with provisions and stores, had reached the French army. The roads near Eupatoria were frozen and in good order.

The Czar's two sons have entered Sebastopol.

Varna, 25.—It is stated from Komrosch that the Russians had made sorties on the 1st and 2d, but were repulsed.

6th.—Nothing of importance. The firing was kept up briskly on both sides.

8th.—Menschikoff briefly telegraphed that his general situation was unchanged.

The Vienna press says that the English returning from the siege lines are, with the French Guards to form a reserve at Balaklava.

General Neil had arrived at camp on the 27th of January.

It is reported to the Emperor that the situation of the French army, on the whole, was good; that of the British not so bad as reported.

The long talked of change in the French army in the Crimea was announced. The army is to be divided into two corps; one under Pelissier, the other under Bosquet, virtually rendering Canrobert a mere cypher.

It is the rumor that Raglan and Earl Lucan will shortly return from the Crimea.

It is rumored that Spain has entered into an alliance with a view to have the influence of the French against any insurrection that may take place; also that Portugal will join with 15,000 men—rather doubtful.

The Western Powers are working to unite the secondary States in the General European League against Russia.

Prussia sends a courier to the diplomatic agents indicating that the entire Prussian army will be immediately ready for the field.

In the Vienna conference all the Five Powers have signified their intention to con-

# Congress meets at Vienna on the 16th.

Lord John Russell represents Great Britain; M. De Douguellay or perhaps an apical Minister, France; Count Buol Austria; Riza Bey the Turks; Gortschikoff assisted by Mr. Titoff, the ex-Minister to Constantinople, Russia.

It is reported that Prussia will be allowed a seat at the board, and that the business will be limited to offering Gortschikoff categorical yes or no.

Count Wedell, the Russian envoy to France, remains at Paris—mission unaccomplished.

The Secretary returned to Berlin for further instructions.

The opinion prevails that no terms can be had between Prussia and the Western Powers.

Count Esterhazy the Austrian minister has returned to Berlin, which caused a rise in the funds.

The French funds were considerably depressed by the wild rumor, that the Emperor would immediately depart for the Crimea, leaving the Empress regent. More probably he will command the army of the Rhine, should war be declared against Prussia.

Engineers are surveying the ground for a camp of 100,000 men near Metz.

The French police placed all the Spanish Carlist refugees in France under surveillance.

It is rumored that Prince Napoleon is about to be married to the Princess of Murlenbourg.

Switzerland.—The affair of Phillips, the American citizen, arrested for Mazzini, was settled by the payment of \$2,000, and the chief of police at the battle being reprimanded.

# THE BELMONT CHRONICLE.

"Eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of Man."

Thursday Morning, March 8, 1855.

# SOUTHERN POLITICS.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Washington gives the following information with reference to the future movements of the Southern Democracy:

Several of the more prominent democratic Southern Senators and members of the House have decided upon a plan of operation, essentially sectional in its purposes, for holding a political convention in July, and have selected Virginia as the State to hold it in. An address, already written, to the South, will be issued in the early part of March. It is determined upon that no Southerner shall be presented to the office of President or Vice President, and that the convention will insist upon Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, for first of these offices, and in the bestowal of their suffrages for the Vice Presidency they stand ready to support the nominee of the Baltimore convention, providing that he is not a Southern man, and is known to be a friend of the South and a supporter of Nebraska.

The convention, however, will lead in the question of President, and its selection, if not occurred in at Baltimore, will be the formation of a Northern and Southern party, which cannot but prove fatal to the democracy throughout the country. My informant assures me that the South were determined to this move to test the sincerity of the North on the question of slavery, and in doing this they should take a Northern man for her champion and standard bearer. A journal of this city has been selected the organ for said convention, and its columns are to be enriched from time to time by voluntary contributions from the pens of the most eminent Southern statesmen and representatives. The Southern democratic press will, as a matter of course, sustain the proceedings of the convention as soon as they shall be made known. It is intended that this convention shall be represented by the first men of the South, and that its deliberations shall be marked by a spirit of moderation and justice.—The day for holding it will be decided before the adjournment of Congress. This step has been hastened and thought necessary by the rapidly growing influence upon the masses in favor of Gen. Houston for the Presidency, in part arising from his known Northern principles, which are sweeping the South.

Talk of a Northern sectional party after that, who they-faced knowers, who supported the Nebraska bill and trampled upon the rights of the North. Talk of a party being bounded by geographical lines, now, you back-boneless dough-faces who rail at men because they dare to talk of Freedom.

Mark the cunning of these southern democratic masters! They will not vote for a Southern man for President, nor Vice President. Verily, scenting the slave trail has made them very acute—their senses are wonderfully on the alert. They profess so great a love for the North that they must have a Northerner for President, and another for Vice President. Why! For two purposes: First—They wish to "pull the wool over the eyes" of the Northern Democracy; and

Second—they know from actual experience that a Northern President can be brought to do their work much more easily than a Southerner. They judge of the future by the past and juggling by the past year they know that the North abounds with those strange contradictions—those anomalies in human nature—Northern men with Southern principles.

It seems that the south in this move are determined to test the sincerity of the North on the question of slavery. Poor dough-faces of the North, we pity you! You are not yet devoted enough to the interest of your Southern masters. It was not enough that you should swallow that bitter pill, Nebraska, without sugar coating—it was not enough that you should seek to bolster up the Fugitive Slave Law, already ten-fold too strong for a Republic—it was not enough that you should send a United States vessel to bear back to chains and slavery the fugitive Burns, the stars and stripes, (ah, those expressive stripes) floating shamelessly at the mast-head—it was not enough that a man should be found guilty and imprisoned because he found a man hungry and gave him meat—thirsty and gave him drink—naked and clothed him—in prison and visited him—it was not enough that Booth should be imprisoned for striving after the Divine promise—"Blessed are the merciful, for the

# shall obtain mercy!"—ah, no, southern tyrants demand even greater sacrifices than these, and no doubt Northern men stand ready to make them. They are now to be required to give themselves up entirely to the south—go over, corps et culotte, to the slave power.

A northern curial is to be the organ of this movement. Nothing at all strange in that. Nine-tenths of the Northern democratic journals have been southern organs for the past year, and it is not to be wondered at if one can be found in New York city venal enough to become their avowed organ. Oh, how we do pity these poor dog-faces! There seems no help for them this side of their political tombs. We can only console them by assuring them, in the language of the poet, that—

"Down to the pillow of the grave  
There come no haunting dreams of woe."

# Temperance in Belmont County.

A delegate from Belmont stated that in that county the present law was doing much harm!—Beer shops, wine shops, and ale holes were prevalent, and temperance men were backsliding. That county had sent two Maine Law members to the last Legislature, but could not do it now.

The above extract we find in a report of the proceedings of the Columbus Convention in the Cincinnati Commercial. We have not the most distant idea who the "delegate from Belmont" was, but a strict regard for truth constrains us to contradict the above statements. His view of it must be very contracted—confined to some small circle, and that circle one from which we have not heard. Our advice in reference to the working of the present liquor law are most cheering to the friends of Temperance. From every section of the county come up good tidings of its enforcement, and the confusion of the liquor sellers.

The "delegate from Belmont" may possibly be one of those ultra reformers who went in for the Maine law, and failing in that was unwilling to receive anything else. If so he would be loth to acknowledge the efficiency of the present law. We will willingly publish the reasons of the "delegate from Belmont" for thus giving publicity to such a libel on our county, if he will furnish them.

We must also differ with the "delegate" in his opinion as to the political power of Temperance in the county. We are of the opinion that there could be many more votes now polled for a good candidate pledged to the support of a good Temperance law, than we were in 1843, provided the question was fairly placed before the people, untrammelled by any side issues.

"Temperance men are backsliding," said he. Where, pray! In this place, surely! Old "Rio Frio" holds her own amid the racket, and "outside pressure" that has closed many a division room door, and returned to headquarters many a charter. Why, God bless you, Mr. Delegate, the women are enlisted in this work. Dare you say fail when they are fighting in your ranks! Is your heart so timid that you haul down your colors and surrender at the very onset! Shame on your craven spirit! The women have enlisted for the war—they march steadily on from conquering to conquest, each turning adding fresh glory to the cause, and new laurels to their crown. Would you cry "Hold—Enough"—when you have God and humanity on your side! when every pulse of the great public heart is for you! Oh, no! gird on your arm or a fresh for the contest; and let your form be seen wherever the battle rages fiercest, and blows fall heaviest and fastest.

To substantiate our position as to the undoubted efficacy of the law we refer to the docket of the Probate Court, and to the record of the county jail. Scores of persons from all parts of the county have been furnished with "bed and board" in jail for violation of this same law. At the present time of the Probate Court, which commenced on Monday there were no less than 12 persons arraigned for violating the law. (See another column for a report of the convictions.) These, too, are from no particular locality, but from all parts of the county. Let no one hereafter say that the present law does harm in the county of Belmont.

# ANOTHER VETO.

By reference to our Congressional proceedings it will be seen that the President has vetoed another Bill—the Ocean Mail Steamer Bill. This is a one-man power, most emphatically, and this thing of deliberately annulling an act of Congress is tyranny in the extreme. This is the third time that the President has exercised the veto power during the present Congress, and this a powerfully Democratic Congress, at that. What in the natural order of things will be expected to do when the next Congress convenes with a majority against him! Talk of "popular sovereignty" after this setting aside by one man, of an act of the people's representatives! An Emperor, an Autocrat, or a Monarch could not be more arbitrary or tyrannical.

Clifford A. Wick, Esq. has been appointed and qualified as Clerk of the Probate Court for this County.

The Louisville Journal in some severe remarks against the Supreme Court of Wisconsin for its decision in the Booth case, says,

"The truth is, and it is quite idle to deny that every cultivated, enlightened foreigner perceives at a glance, that as a people, we are not a whit more than half civilized."

And for proof of this assertion we point to the Fugitive Slave Law, which permits a being having an immortal soul to be driven into human bondage, upon less formality than a required to drive your stray hog back to its pen. Hall Columbia happy land!

Great God! we thank thee for this hour,  
This bounteous birthday of the free,  
Where wanderers from afar may come  
And breathe the air of liberty.

[Cleveland Herald.]

# Winter Cruising on Lake Michigan—Ten days in the Ice—Three Men in an Open Boat—Unprecedented Exposure—Miraculous Escape.

Under this head the Chicago Democratic Press of Saturday relates the thrilling adventures of Capt. Eason, of the now famous little sloop Lady Ann, which entered Chicago harbor last Thursday, after having been cast away in the Lake for almost a month. In the memorable storm of the 21st of January the sloop appeared off Chicago, having on board Capt. E. and three men. She could not make the pier, came to anchor, was soon surrounded by ice, and rode out the storm well all day. In the night the wind changed to the West, Durkee's dredge broke loose, struck the sloop, and parted her cabin in an instant. "Now for it, men," shouted Capt. E. "make all sail, we must catch the ice, work through it if we can, and try to make the Michigan shore before it does." Away went the sloop, the helm lashed, until she lodged in the ice some miles from shore. The crew escaped to the land, leaving the Lady Ann to her fate. The Press says:

For several days the sloop passed hither and thither about the head of the lake, and at last lodged in the ice about ten miles from shore, near New Buffalo, where the Captain was resting, as if inviting him to "come aboard." He accepted the challenge, prevailing upon two men to accompany him. They were actuated less by the hope of pecuniary reward, than the desire to perform a great feat and to save a shipmate.

The sloop was lodged in a field of ice, between which and the ledged upon the shore, intervened an open water about ten miles wide. Hastily constructing a light raft, and putting it on runners, the three men started with a month's provisions to reach the sloop. The wind was south and warm when they drew their boat over the ice and launched it in the clear water. They had rowed about half the distance when the weather suddenly changed to intense cold. Bravely they rowed on. The ice began to form rapidly around their frail skiff. Their progress was slow. The cold grew more intense. The ice made faster. The wind came into the northeast and blew a gale. Night came on. They could move their boat no more in any direction, and yet they were a mile from the vessel. In an open boat, ten feet by four, its sides only a few inches above the water, with no protection against the cold but their ordinary clothing, these three men stared one another in the face as the darkness came upon them. Capt. Eason never gave up, whatever may have been his thoughts or fears. One of his companions, overcome with the terror of their situation, lay down in his boat and cursed his own folly. The other kept up a better courage. Capt. Eason had in his pocket a bottle of brandy. He knew just how to use it. Drinking none himself, that he might exercise a better control over himself and his companions, he gave them from time to time just enough to animate them, and there, in that little space, he kept them boxing and scuffling about with him to keep them and himself from freezing to death. The wind increased in fury and drove the outward field of ice towards the shore, breaking up the thin ice around them, and piling the cakes one upon another and driving them sometimes over their little boat, as well as under it. The trail thing was often nearly crushed. Once a mass of ice drove under one side, nearly turning the boat over. As quick as thought Capt. Eason and one of the men jumped together upon the upper edge of the boat, the force of the concussion breaking the cake and saving them from instant destruction. Daylight dawned upon them, and soon after they drifted up to the ice on the shore over which they escaped to land, with only their feet frozen.

Capt. Eason could prevail upon no one at New Buffalo to make another effort to reach the sloop, so he reluctantly went down to the shore, took a good long farewell look at her single mast pointing upwards among the icebergs, with his pennant still flying, and then hurried away by the railroad to his home at Racine. But the last look at that gallant little sloop, and the thought of her, waiting for him to come and save her, still haunted him. He found among the numerous spirits wintering at that port a sailor named Horace Van Dozen, who heard his story with interest caught his spirit and offered to join him in a cruise on the Lady Ann. They kept their project a secret, the one from his wife and the other from his sweet-heart, and going to New Buffalo, laid in their supplies, dragged them over the ice to the vessel, and entered upon their uncertain, dreary voyage. Their stock of supplies consisted of flour, salt, a song book, meat, matches, coffee, brandy, a Bible, a pack of cards, and a fiddle. Eason when he cannot possibly do anything else, cannot but horsehair and catgut together by the ears so as to bring out "Devil's Dream," "Fisher's Hornpipe," and other similar melodies, in a manner that would almost wake the dead.

Having established themselves on board, these two adventurers cut away the ice from the sides of the sloop, and patiently waited for something to jump up. Soon after going aboard they drifted out of sight of land, and life became monotonous. They soon exhausted their inventive powers in every variety of cookery they could produce from their assortment of edibles. Whenever they emerged into clear water, they would make sail towards Racine, or if it was only a little clear spot, they would sail around in a circle for the fun of it, until the ice closed in on them again. They made a note of the name of each day as it passed, that they might not forget when Sunday came, so that they could run up a flag, put away the cards, song book and fiddle, and bring out their Bible. One day they passed near Durkee's dredge, lifted entirely out of water by the ice, but right side up, and unbroken. On another, they saw what they supposed to be the sloop Old Bull out of Milwaukee.

Last Tuesday they judged they were nearly opposite Racine, but could not get near the shore for the ice. They began to feel at this time a sense of separation from the world, by no means agreeable. They had grown tired of all their means of diversion. The elements were preparing a new excitement for them. Tuesday night a violent north-easter set in. They made sail before the wind, sometimes drifting with the ice, and then pounding and crushing through it, and then finding clear water and good sailing again. Their situation was enough to drive courage out of anybody. When in the ice it seemed as if they must be crushed, but they would remember that the sloop had double sides. When in clear water, bounding on before the gale in the darkness, they could not tell but they were driving on to an iceberg that would shatter their vessel like an egg shell.

Wednesday morning they heard the cars whistle at Waukegan. Soon after they emerged from the ice into clear water near the shore, and thinking they saw a spot where they could beach the vessel, and save themselves, they steered for it. When within about five rods of the supposed beach, they discovered that it was lodged in ice. They resolved to give him the slip. The sloop was put short about. Right bravely did she work off into the lake again.

The storm increased. The prospect for the two men was dark enough. The shore was lined with ice everywhere, and vast fields of it were closing rapidly down upon them. Van Dozen brought the cards on deck, gave them overboard, and would have sent the fiddle after them, but for the earnest remonstrance of his owner. The song book was thrown into the stove, and the Bible was frequently consulted. The Captain steered as near as he could in the direction of Chicago, and about noon emerging from a field of ice, he found himself right close to the harbor. He had no anchor, and the ice would not let him come to the pier. He could not endure the thought of being so near safety and yet be lost. What should he do for an anchor? A sudden suggestion. A piece of cable was still on board. Making it into a coil, and lashing it well together, he made a line fast to it, and lowered it overboard; this novel anchor held the sloop while the ice slowly drifted past. The two men took courage. It was something to look to the land and see human beings watching them with apparent interest. Night came on again. A dark and stormy night. Cold, too. No lights were displayed about the pier to guide or cheer them. "Is it possible?" thought they. "Where is the light-house keeper? We were seen here all day. Will not he, will no one, put out a beacon for our benefit?" The darkness answered solemnly, "No!" The lights of the city disappeared one after another, and nothing relieved the gloom of their situation. So near a great city were they, that they could hear its heart beat, and its tongues tell the hours, and yet not one finger raised to help them! A government light-house keeper asleep in a comfortable house, and no light for mariners wrestling with a storm. Two government life boats securely housed, and no one to launch them for the rescue of the two men!

Suddenly the wind hauled. "Now is our time," said the two men both together. Quickly cutting the line which held the sloop, they made sail for the entrance to the railroad basin. "It was as dark as tar," says the captain, in telling his story. "I steered boldly for the break-water, against which the sea broke heavily. I could see nothing, so I steered by sound. I could hear the breakers all along except at one point, and there I judged was the opening to the basin. If I hit it, I was safe; if I missed it, there was no hope more. It was a desperate case, but I was tired of uncertainties. We neared the break-water. Van held the helm, and I stood by the jib-sheet. The roar grew deafening. As we came closer, I grew confused for a moment, and thought it was all over all breakers, no opening at all, that I had misjudged. On we came. 'Thank God! boy, we are in the basin,' I cried, and if I ever was thankful to Him or hope to be I was that minute. We had neither of us slept for three days and nights."

# WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. SENATE.

(Evening session.)—The Senate recessed from its amendment relative to the Military Academy and then resumed consideration of the appropriation bill.

Appropriation bill under consideration.—Depletion of the Treasury to any amount, and on every imaginable subject.

There is so much noise on the Senate floor that it is almost impossible to hear the debates of the amendments in the gallery.

There is a prospect that the Senate will not adjourn till to-morrow at noon. Any amount of fun in prospective.

It is not impossible that a general breakdown may take place, and extra session may be rendered necessary.

Amendment passed for the erection of a Custom House at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Seward asked, as a special favor to close this present term, and to reciprocate courtesies to the Southwestern Senators, by the passage of his bill establishing certain ports of delivery in Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky—passed.

Adjourned.

# HOUSE.

Evening session. The House refused to accede to the Senate amendment to the Army bill, and appointed a com. of conference.

Various amendments acted on, but nothing of importance done.

Adjourned.

# WASHINGTON, March 3, 1855. SENATE.

An amendment was agreed to, for the appropriation of \$25,000 to Hiram Powers for statutory, to be executed.

At half past one the civil and diplomatic bill was passed with numerous amendments.

The naval appropriation bill was then taken up. Mr. Mallory moved an amendment for constructing seven sloops of war, negatived by a vote of 27 to 17.

The appropriation of the Memphis navy yard to the U. S. was rejected.

Mr. Seward proposed an amendment to the ocean mail steamer bill, just vetoed, to be so altered by striking out the clause requiring the former to give notice to Mr. Collins of the discontinuance of extra allowance, and compelling him to build a new steamer. The amendment was agreed to unanimously.

# HOUSE.

Senate bill appropriating \$161,000 for the removal of obstructions in the Savannah River passed.

During the discussion of the report of the com. of conference on disagreeing to the votes of both Houses on the Army appropriation bill, Faulkner alluded to the subject of claims for damages in California during the Mexican war, and Benton understood him to say something detrimental to Fremont, and rising, he indignantly replied, with extra warmth, the assertion, saying: "Did you say Fremont did it, sir? Did you say Fremont did it?" (Cries of order.)

The Speaker rapped with his hammer, and informed the gentleman he was out of order.

Mr. Benton—I know I am out of order, but I want to vindicate truth and justice.—(Cries of order.)

Amid much confusion the Speaker continued rapping.

Mr. Faulkner elevating his voice said: If the gentleman is not more inclined to do this than I am, there was no occasion for this excitement, as I was not making the slightest allusion to Fremont, or the injury or destruction of property by him. I was speaking of a private claim, and I alluded to the testimony of com. Stockton.

The report of the com. of conference was then rejected, and, on motion, the Senate was asked to appoint another.

House passed the Senate bill making appropriations for deepening the channel of St. Clair Falls and St. Mary's River, Michigan.

The House refused to suspend ruled to take up the bill making appropriations to the improvement of Harbors in Massachusetts.

The President has vetoed the Ocean Mail Steamer bill, owing to the Collins's amendment.

Great excitement in the House.

A message was received from the President informing the House that he had signed several bills, and returning the ocean mail steamer bill with objections—great sensation—the message was read. President quotes the section which refers to the contract by which five ships were to be built, whereas only four have been put on the route, the bill proposed to dispense with the fifth, merely stipulating to provide for the loss of the Arctic, and proposed to repeal the former law, and directing notice to be given to terminate the present arrangement. It also contained the increase of pay which he nominally making appropriations for the transportation of the mails, and says to continue this would give them preeminence, and by precluding competition establish a monopoly incompatible with the Constitution, \$2,621,000 have already been paid this line, while the receipts from the postage only amounts to \$734,000, and says further that the contractors are in the enjoyment of receipts from passenger fares equal to the amount paid by the Government.—Much excitement followed.

Mr. Hunt rose amid confusion and said: veto follows veto in rapid march, and tyranny was lorded it over the liberties of the country, and it was abominable, that this veto was the height of tyranny and usurpation, without precedent. He proceeded to denounce the dictation of the President in an excited speech.

Mr. Keith moved the previous question.

Mr. Campbell, in the midst of the uproar loudly and excitedly proclaimed: this is a day of revolution; the remainder was drowned in cries of order.

Mr. Wheeler moved adjournment.

Mr. Breckenridge endeavored to express his approbation of the veto.

Calls from all quarters for the motion to adjourn.

Motion to adjourn lost: yeas 8, nays 180. The speaker stated the question. Shall the bill pass the President's veto notwithstanding. The yeas and nays were called—yeas 79, nays 98. A two-third vote was required so the bill fell.

Mr. Houston said the civil and diplomatic bill had been returned from the Senate with 135 amendments, and moved to go into com. on them.

The House then took a recess till 7 o'clock.